IRELAND. THE BATTLE THICKENS. Dunlin, Friday, May 9.

To the Editor of The Tribune : It is protracted beyond all expectation, this battle of the British Government with the Pope and Hierarchy,-and their respective supporters, the people of Protestant England and Catholic Ireland, and, unlike physical conflicts, this one that is Ecclesiasto-political, becomes stronger, fercer, and more bitter the longer it is continued. It is true there is no blood shed, but a good deal of ink , no expenditure of ammunition, but much noise,-and without any slaughter, except of "faith, hope, and charity," of good feeling, kindly thoughts, and peaceful affect tions-with some reputations for consistency and liberality-more mischief is done, and will be done, to the social interests of the country, than if a foreign to the social interests of the country, than if a foreign toe, in a career of carnage, had swept over the land. That would have banded all the people, as with one heart, soul, and arm to oppose; and afterward to repair the desolations,—but here, while the Government neglect all the material interests of the country, in order to punish the Catholics for accepting an arrangement which, they say, spiritual allegiance to their Head, binds them to adopt,—and which they are ready to swear, as with one voice, interferes not with love of country, loyalty to the Constitution and Queen, or obedience to the laws. The Catholic clergy, I may say nose without an exception, are determined to refuse all cooperation in any plan of moral or educational improvement which may emanate from the Government, or over which they exercise control,—in fact, to keep their flocks, as far as they shall have influence, a separate and detached people, without any of the uniting and blending influences of school and college, so powerful in welding, as it were, a nation under the love of fatherland,—from the crafle to the grave.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE DISPUTE.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE DISPUTE. Instead of being the first thing finally disposed of after the Easter Holidays, this all-absorbing, all-disturbing " Ecclesiastical Titles" Bill, after successive postponements, is to come on to-night, if there is time; but as there will not be time, on Monday night. In imitation of the tactics suggested by Sheil when the Emancipation was sought for, on Sunday next there are to be simultaneous meetings to petition against any and every interference with the ecclesiastical arrangements of the Roman Catholic Church, whether in communication with Rome, Hierarchical arrangements, conventual establishments, or the Education of Youth. So, by the time there will be a vote of the House of Commons to go into Committee—in order to decide whether the preference shall be given to Lord John Russell's measure, annulling all utiles taken from any localities in the United Kingdom—or to Spencer Howard's, which prohibits all intercourse with Rome in the form of receiving or publishing Bulls or rescripts, the assumption of titles, on penalty of fine and banishment, and the prosecution to be by the common informer, and the confiscation of all gifts, bequests, trusts, and the like, that would imply the recognition of Episcopal Titles; or Sharman Crawford's that would exempt Ireland from the operation of any legislative enactment, as the offence that awakened the Premier's ire extended only to England—all Ireland, Bishops, Priests and Peeple, counties, cities and parishes, will have declared against any legislation at all that would place the Catholics of the Empire in an ecclesiastical position, worse by one jot or title, than that of their fellow-subjects.

There were, first of all, county meetings and meetings of the cities and large towns: then a meeting of the Catholics of Dublin, followed by an "aggregate" meeting, representing Ireland at large: and now, on Sunday aext, every parish holds its meeting. The substance of the petitions from them all is the same. They are loyal, love the Queen, the Constitution, their religious institutions and no, women: and they recognize no right, in Parliament or Government, to interfere in their affairs that are parely spiritual and ecclesiastical. They nements, is to come on to-night, if there is time; but as there will not be time, on Monday night

by Cardinal Wiseman, may succeed in carrying

bons, but in a less conoxious form than that adopted by Cardinal Wiseman, may succeed in carrying conviction to the parliamentary mind, after the demonstration of the nation's determination; or whether the Commons, the Lords and the Queen, will persevere, and if they do, what are to be the results.

Meantime, this is the form in which the subject is put before the people, and in which the people regard it. Primate Cullen, in his Pastoral for this month, says: "You are aware that you are now threatened with the sword of persecution, that your hierarchy is to be stigmatized and crushed, the free exercise of the authority of the Holy See interupted, the ministry through which you impart the word of life and the sacraments of religion to be paralyzed and fettered, your charitable establishments devoted to ruin, your convents subjected to an inquisitorial visitation, and the solemn and imperative duty of the Church, in guarding her children against the grievous and intrinsic dangers of permicious systems of education, is to adjudged a criminal interference with civil rights, calling for the infliction of avenging penalities." If the bill becomes law which carries such consequences, it is impossible for me to guess what the Primate will recommend to avert them.

recommend to avert them. OTHER MATTERS-DONE, NOT DONE, TO BE DONE.

The word having gone forth, that no cooperation can be maintained with a government so adverse to the people's religion, no confidence in its educational institutions, no faith reposed in any thing emanating from England so bigoted and persecuting, the contributions for the Catholic University flow in at a rate not, I fancy, anticipated at first by its most sanguine friends. That it will be established—and, if it shall not supersede the Queen's University, consisting of the Colleges of Belfast, Cork and Gaiway, with the Catholic youth of Ireland, that it will greatly diminish their attendance at them, is also no longer doubtful. In like manner, that the purely Catholic schools of the Christian Brothers, Convents &c., will carry away the children from the National Schools, is evident, though not to the same extent, for the priests have established a system of instruction, in Catholic principles, at the hours for separate instruction, in Catholic principles, at the hours for separate instruction, in Catholic Principles, at the hours for separate instruction, in Catholic Principles, at the hours for separate instruction, in all the schools which are attended by Catholic children, and in most of the schools in Catholic Sait the extension of the National Schools into new and Catholic districts will be prevented. The papers so teem with letters, from clergymen in regions whence letters to newspapers were never heard of before, calling for an exclusive Catholic education in School and College—following in the wake of the superior clergy—and "no trust in England" is so utleved from every ultar and platform, and reverberated from wountain to mountain, that a stop to minied education seems inevitable.

In regard to an adjustment of the land question, and so the commencement of land improvement on a national scale, all hope of any effective legislative measure this Parliament seems to have passed away. On the side of the Government and Catholics, the ecclesiastical question is paramount. The league, in consequence, is pravized; and, athering desperately to every lot of can be maintained with a government so adverse to the people's religion, no confidence in its education tions, no faith reposed in any thing emanating

IRISH LANDLORDISM.

Mr. Coulter's murder introduces this anomalously frightful subject, and on it I prefer abridging an artiele from the Belfast Northern Whig, for sometime past, much more of a Landiords' than a tenants' paper; at least quite opposed to the League. "The per; at reast quite opposed to the League. "The land anomaly," says the Witg, "'s growing to that intensity that it is almost past endurance. The evils that are hourly arising out of it are of so henious a character that the mind is perplexed how they can be coexistent with civilized society. While every other part of the Social System is settling down into excellent working order, here alone we have nothing but disarrangement and endiese confusion. On the

one side, are discontented tenants loudly complaining of exorbitant rents—ejected from their holdings by the hundred—filling the work-houses or starving by the roadside—fierce in their unbridled vengeance—burning down farmhouses and constacks, and shooting landlords or their agents from behind the field fences, or emigrating where they have the means of doing so to some more fortunate land. On the other, we have landlords raising a ceaseless cry about the impossibility of collecting rents, and exercising their right by clearing the soil of its human occupants—looking to coersion acts and armed police for safety, and putting no trust in the faith or good will of those who labor on the soil they claim as theirs. Surely, this is a terrible state of things! Surely, in of Christian, civilized land, boasting of the knowledge and wisdom of its governors and the excellence of its laws should so monstrous an anomaly be suffered to exist."

its laws shown to honselve at the exist.

"Nowhere is the progress of this destructive system,—if what is mere wild, anarchical confusion may be called by such a name,—so well chronicled as in the records of our Quarter Sessions! Courts; whose chief business seems, absolutely, to be the usue of ejectment processes. In the South and West especially it has become quite a matter of ordinary occurrence, to hear of these documents being applied for at the rate of sixty, eighty, a hundred in every district. In fact, the criminal business of each individual Session is providently made by that which has gone before it."

Session is providently made by that which has gone before it."

"Some hundred ejectments are issued by the Barrister. Forthwith, three or four hundred people are sent out on the world, to rob or starve—or do as best they can. Then, hay-ricks are burned; farm-yards are plundered, men are knocked down and robbed on the road; the jails are speedily filled,—and so the Barrister's hands, and the Assize Judge's, too, are kept continually engaged. The jail allowance is luxury compared with such poor-house dictary as that of Kilrush. How the terrible work goes on, a correspondent thus states: 'All the useful and valuable portion of the population are leaving, when they are able to scrape together as much money as will pay their passage to America—leaving nothing but the Aristocracy and the Paupers."

"This correspondent, speaking of a Western district, says: 'I have seen numerous evictions since I came here, where the occupiers were turned out of their holdings, the houses leveled, and the immates obliged in some cases to place the tumber of the old roofs against a ditch, and huddle themselves together under it till some neighbor should take them in. This kind of thing is generally done by wholesale. They generally clear two or three townlands at once, and sometimes more. A case came under my own inspection, where thirteen families were evicted, and had

sometimes more. A case came under my own inspec-tion, where thirteen families were evicted, and had not a spot to go to. High rents—defaulting tenants— eviction—revenge. It is a terrible story is this history of the land relations of Ireland,—evictions, terrorism,

ncendiarism."

The Whig then wonders what the mischief Govern The Wing then wonders what the mischief Government and the Legislature mean—after Committees of Inquiry, and Reports, and ambulatory Commissions, and Blue Books that would make a library—that an end is not put to this state of matters. Mean! Bless your simplicity they mean to settle the question whether a Hierarchy or Vicars Apostolic entereth least on the Queen's "Supremacy, over all persons, and in all cases;" and to fix the precise limits of the civil and the spiritual in ecclesiastical government. Landlords may be shot and tenants may starve, and the land run waste and the people go to the dogs but all shall be taught the precise title by which to address Paul Cullen and Daniel Murray—reserving "Your Grace" or "My Lord" for William Beresford and Richard Whately.

P.S.—The Ministry have got three or four warnings to quit, tately, in the form of being left in a minority.

P.S.—The Ministry have got three of four warnings to quit, intely, in the form of being left in a minority. It is not attributable to the banded or factious opposition of our firsh members, for, on some questions, most of them were absent—on others they voted, some with, some against the Minister. The truth is, great parties are broken up—the opinion of constituencies begins to produce something like independent Parliamentary action; and there will be more of this in a new Parliament.

GEOMETRY.

Smith's New Geometry.

The N. Y. Academy of Education met at the N. Y. University on the evening of the 14th inst., the President, JOEL BLACKMER, in the Chair A Criticism was then read by Prof. E. Loomis, of the University, on the "New Elements of Geomtry by Seba Smith." Prof. L. proceeded to state:

try by Seba Smith." Prof. L. proceeded to state:

1. Some of the fundamental principles of Geometry as they have been received by all mathematicians from Euclid to the present time. The object of Geometry is the measure of extension or space. Extension, in its largest sense, has three dimensions, length, breadth and thickness. Pure Geometry does not treat of the properties of material bodies, but of space not supposed to contain matter. Having the idea of extension in three directions, it is easy to form an idea of it in two, length and breadth, which is a surface, with no reference to thickness. From the idea of a surface we derive that of a line, apart from age, with no reference to thickness. From the idea of a surface we derive that of a line, apart from breadth, and mathematicians say a line has length without breadth or thickness. As a line has neither breadth nor thickness, the end of a line cannot have either, but position only, which is a point. A mathematical line has no material existence, but is a conception of the mind. Without this ideal standard Geometry would cease to be exact. The importance of this is found in the application of Geometry to Natural Philosophy. Astronomy, Navigation and Surveying. Has the parallel of forty-mine degrees between the British possessions and the United States, any breadth—an intermediate strip of land belonging to neither party! The same principle is illustrated by reference to the generally received standard of weights and measures. The pendulum which forms the standard of all our measures is defined to be, a single particle of matter suspended by a line without weight, and making one vibration per second, an ideal standard to which all the measures of Great Britain and the United States are reper second, an steal standard to which are the measures of Great Britain and the United States are re

sures of Great Britain and the United States are referred.

II. Some particulars in which Mr. Smith differs from the mathematicians. Mr. S. asserts in his "New Elements of Geometry," that lines, surfaces and solids are all of the same nature. "That it is impossible a line can exist unless it occupies a portion of space."—p. 23. "An inch, therefore, is always a cubic inch." A material line must have breadth and thickness. But such are not the lines of Euchid, and it is because they are ideal that the Propositions of Geometry are absolutely trine. Prop. VII. in the New Elements reads thus, "The diameter of a circle inscribed in an equilateral triangle equals two-thirds of the perpendicular of the triangle "This is true by the definitions of Euchid but not by those of Mr. S. as it is obvious the diameter of the circle has not the same length in the two definitions. In the latter the diameter has breadth and must meet the circumference of the circle in two points, and the end of the rectangle is a chord of the circle. The length of such a diameter cannot be the same as that of one with no breadth. Most of the propositions of the "New Elements" are selected to illustrate one principle—that an inch always means a cubic inch. It is an expertence therefore, that the book should abound "New Elements" are selected to illustrate one principle—that an inch always means a cubic inch. It is not strange, therefore, that the book should abound in crudities, inconsistencies and absurdaties. For example, on page 25. Mr. S. says: "If we bised a line, the place of bisection, where the two halves of the lines must meet each other, we call a point." On page 2? he says: "a mathematical line is made up of a succession of single and equal units." And these units, he says, are cubes. To bisect a line, therefore, is to bisect a cube, and the place of bisection, he says is a point. It follows from these premises that a point has breadth and thickness. But on page 25, he says, "the nature of a point is rightly given in the books," and the books agree that a point has neither breadth nor thickness!

books," and the books agree that a point has neither breadth nor thickness?

Prof. L. proceeded to give numerous other examples of a similar nature, from the "New Elements of Geometry," to illustrate the character of the book. He said that no one could be surprised, after such examples, to learn that Mr. S. pronounced the division of the mathematics into pure and mixed to be only an imaginary one, and that he proposed to expunge so useless an absurdity from the books. This advice has been literally followed in the "New Elements," from which the pure mathematics have been advice has been literally followed in the "New Eiements," from which the pure mathematics have been
most carefully expunged. In conclusion, said Prof.
L. the substance of the preceding review may be
summed up in two propositions: I. The new principles which Mr. Smith professes to have discovered,
so far as they are true, have been known to mathematicians from time immemorial: 2. This new philosophy is calculated to spread a veil of darkness
over a subject which before was clear as moonlay.

over a subject which before was clear as noonlay.

A very interesting and somewhat exciting discussion then followed between Mr. Smith and Profess sion then followed between Mr. Smith and Professor, Leomis, which the limins of this article prevent our reporting. On motion of Geo. W. Clarke, Esq., a vote of thanks was returned to Prof. L. for the instructive Lecture he had given. Prof. Jas. B. Thomson, Esq., then moved that Prof. L. be requested to give to the public, in such way as should be most agreeable to him, the views contained in his Lecture before the Academy of Education.

Discussion on the "New Elements of Geometry."

The circumstances attending the Lecture by Prof. Leomis, at the N. Y. University, on Wednesday evening last, seem to me not only to render proper, but specially to require of me, some further no tice. When I accepted the invitation to hear that lecture and criticism on my "New Elements of Geometry," I supposed, in my simplicity, that the object of the lecture and the proposed discussion was the high and honorable one of seeking for truth and light in reference to a beautiful and sublime science. I had no right to suppose a Professor of scientific reputation would embrace such an occasion for an onslaught "to victory of wit and contradiction." but rather "smeerely to give a true account of the gift of reason, to the benefit and use of men." I confess, therefore, I was totally unprepared for much of the language and most of the spirit of the lecture, and did not attempt to reply to either. I have no sensitiveness upon the subject, and feel no wounds from such terms as "cradities," "purplishes," "smatterers," "ignorance," "nonsense," and the like so elequently ness upon the subject, and feel no words terms as "cradities," "puerlities," "smatterers," "ignorance," "nonsense, and the like, so eloquently lavished upon my work, and so well calculated, as the occasion proved, to excite the admiration of freshmen, and cause sophomores to laugh. At any

rate, the use of such terms seems to me to impose an obligation on the part of the learned Professor to show some agreement between the terms and the maiters to which he applied them. To that obligation, I think propriety requires that I should hold him. I therefore challenge him to disprove, by demonstrates or reasoning, a single proposition laid down

stration or reasoning, a single proposition laid in the "New Elements of Geometry," or to any discrepancy between the propositions and defi-nitions contained in the work. I am willing to leave to himself to elect the mode and means of discharg-ing the obligation he so voluntarily assumed, whether it be by conversation and discussion in private or in public, or in written correspondence, or printed pub-

I will premise here, that I may perhaps think it ad-I will premise here, that I may perhaps think it ad-sable to change the term mattematical line, where I have used it, to that of geometrical line, to conform to the classification of Auguste Comte in his great work, just published here, on the "Philosophy of Ma-thematics," as I think his classification eminently natural, clear and philosophical. But this modifica-tion of the definition will not affect in the least a single proposition or demonstration contained in my work.

work.

I will add here, also, that the pretended illustration of errors in my work, which the Professor presented to the audience on the black-board, were entire misstatements of the principles and definitions in my work—probably misapprehensions, arising from insufficient examination and study of them. But this is not the time to enjarge or explain. See Salva not the time to enlarge or explain. Seba Smith.

New-York, May 17, 1851.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

Massachusetts Election.
Boston, Menday May 26, 12 P. M. The returns from twenty-five towns in

the second district foot up as follows: Rantoul, 7188; Upham, 6686; Brown, (Opp.) 688; scattering, 13.— Rantoul is elected. Mr. Thompson's plurality will fall short of 100. There is some doubt of Bishop's election in the seventh district. Second Dispatch.

Boston, Tuesday, May 27-1 A.M. Thirty-nine Towns in the IVth District oot up as follows: Thompson, Whig, 6,218; Palfrey, Free Soil, 6155. Frothingham, Opp. 671—nearly double the April vote. Mr. Thompson is elected, and Mr. Rishop, Coalition, is undoubtedly elected in the VIIth

Further Election Returns-Anniversary Week.

Returns received since the close of our ast dispatch at I o'clock this A.M., show that Mr. Goodrich, Whig, has been chosen to Congress from

Goddrich, Whig, has been chosen to Congress from the VIIth District. 54 towns foot up as follows: Goodrich, 4,086: Bishop, 3,748; Hayden, 71. This makes 2 Whigs and I Free Soiler chosen.

The trial of James Scott, a colored man, for aiding in the rescue of Shadrach, the fugitive siave, from the Boston Court House, came on before Judge Sprague, of the U. S. District Court, this morning at 16 o'clock. The prisoner is defended by Hon. John P. Hale and Richard H. Dana, Jr.; while for the prosecution we have Hon. George Lunt, District Attorney, and N. J. Lord, of Salem. The trial appears to excite but little interest, except among the members of the bar attending in the Court House room. Scott is about 45 years of age, and a man of some property.

Scott is about 15 years property.

This being Anniversary week, there is a large number of strangers in the city, and the meetings are very fully attended. The weather is delightful.

The Columbia Hose Co. No. 8, of Philadelphia, arrived in this city this morning, by the steamboat train.

Search, they were handsomely received by the rived in this city this morning, by the steamboat train via Norwich, they were handsomely received by the Franklin Hydrant Co. No. 3, of this city, and escorted to Charlestown, where they breaklasted. They re-mainthe guests of the Franklin Co. while here, and leave for Springfield, and Albany, to-morrow after-noon.

Washington, Tuesday, May 27.
The City Assessors here return Col.

The City Assessors here return Col.
Benton among the qualified voters at Washington at
the ensuing June election.

Owing to the large number of buildings now erecting here, the demand for bricklayers is great, and
much difficulty is experienced in procuring the requisite number to execute existing contracts.

The sons of the late John Yokely, of Davidson
county, North Carolina, advertise a reward of \$200,
for the arrest of Howard P May, the supposed murderer of their father.

derer of their father.

Powder Mill Explosion and Loss of Life. WILMINGTON, Del., Tuesday, May 27.
One of J. P. Garesche's Powder Mills, situated a mile from here, blew up about 10 o'clock this morning. Thomas Aydelotte and John Russell were killed. Two others were dangerously wound-ed, and one slightly. The damage amounts to about \$4,000, and the insurance is small.

CITY ITEMS.

PHILADELPHIA FIREMEN. -Columbia Hose Company passed through this city on Monday, on their way to Boston. They were received here by a committee of Marion Hose Company, and after dining at Tammany Hall they visited the Governor's Room, Fire Bell, etc. They are a fine looking set of men and appeared in a beautiful uniform of black pants, white coat, and blue cape and hat, with the name painted on them. Their carriage is one of the finest we have ever seen. The reel rests on two massive gles, which are supported by the springs. In front on a scroll is an embossed eagle and the coat of arms of the city of Philadelphia and of the State of Pennsylvania, all solid silver. These are surmounted by arising sun with jewels and two small gold eagles. On the back is a scroll with a beautiful painting on copper of the landing of Columbus. All the iron work of the carriage is heavily plated with silver, and the bands of the scrolls are plated with burnished gold. The Columbia Company will visit Boston, Springfield, and Albany, and return to this city on Saturday, where they will remain until Tuesday, when they return to Philadelphia.

HURLGATE. - At a meeting of gentlemen held in the rooms over the Merchants' Bank on the 14th inst. at 1 o'clock, in relation to the removal of the rocks in Hurlgate-present, James G. King, James Brown, Walter R. Jones, Joseph Walker, Zebeslee Cook, Bache McEvers, Anthony B. Nelson, Wm. H. Macy, Adam Norril and John Falconer, where they met E. Merriam and Mons. Maillefert, on motion James G. King was appointed Chairman, and John Falconer, Secretary. It was, on motion, resolved that a Committee of five be appointed to obtain subscriptions to carry out this object, and Henry Grin-Walter R. Jones, Charles H. Marshall, Joseph Walker and Mortimer Livingston, were appointed on such Committee. Mr. Heary Granell offers to subscribe \$5,000 toward the removal of Pot Rock, payble when it shall have been removed to the depth of 24 fect below low water-on condition that others subscribe \$10,500 toward the removal of Way's Reef and the Frying Pan.

AN ERROR.-There is a general impression among our citizens that the City Inspector is accountable for the cleaning of the streets, and that he has the power to order them cleaned. This is a mistake. The City Inspector has the power to abate all misances that may exist in houses, vacant lots, or in back yards, but he cannot control such matters in the streets. That belongs to the department of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, and that office is the proper place to enter complaints of fifthy streets. By the way, may we be permitted to call the atten-tion of that officer to the horrible condition of Leonard, Anthony, and Thomas-street, and also a portion

A Cownining.-A Daguerreotypist in Broadway was cowhided by a young clerk from the upper part of the city, on Monday morning. An insult o a young lady, was the alleged motive. A legal in vestigation of the affair will take place in a few days, until which time the ends of justice will be better answered by our refraining from giving the statements that are made by both the cowhider and the eow.

LAUNCH. - The splendid clipper ship Great Western, of about 1,500 tuns burden, will be aunched from the ship yard of Wm. H. Webb, foot f Seventh-street, East River, this morning, the 28th inst., at 7i o'clock. This ship is intended for C. H. Marshall & Co.'s Old Line Liverpool Packets; and is built of live oak and locust. Her model is similar o that of the Yorkshire. She will sail hence on the 16th June, and will be commanded by Capt. D.

YACHTING .- The challenge given last week in the Baltimore papers, by the owners of the yacht Baltimore, for \$1,000, to sail any boat of her size in the United States, was accepted in Philadelphia, by Mr. R. Fish, of New-York, the race to take place within two months at Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF MR. BULWER.-The Right Hon. Sir Henry Bulwer, British Minister and suite, arrived by the Philadelphia cars Sunday evening, and are occupying apartments at the Union-place Hotel Lady Bulwer is with him on her way to England.

The Eighth Company of National Guards, Capt. Shumway, will visit Newburgh on the 11th of June. They will remain there about four days.

ARRESTS BY THE POLICE.—Twelve young German apprentices engaged in the extensive Cabinet and Upholstery establishment of John H. Belter. 372 Broadway, were on Monday arrested for being disorderly and refusing to work, alleging that their employer did not furnish them with proper food .-They were taken before Justice Lothrop, and still

They were taken before Justice Lothrop, and still persisted in refusing to return to their work. He then committed them to prison; the boys went cheerfully, apparently feeling confident of faring as well there as they did at home.

Two persons named Henry Neal and Geo. Hall, night-prowlers about the Park, were on Monday arrested by officer Williamson, of the Sixth Ward, for following a man named Andrew Brady into an outhouse in the Park, and there attempting to pick his pockets. Their movements were watched by the officer for some time, who finally, to test their honesty, put himself in their way and very soon had the satisfaction of catching one of their hands in his pocket, whereupon he arrested them and found on their persons several hankerchiefs, which no doubt are stolen property. They were locked up Justice by Lothrop.

RUN OVER AND KILLED .- About 4 o'clock Monday afternoon a son of Mr. Williams, residing at 226 Eighth-av., was run over and instantly killed by one of O'Kecte's Eighth-av. stages. The child was about three years of age, and was playing in the avenue at the time. The Coroner has been notified.

WILLIAMSBURGH ITEMS

Fire.-Monday evening, about 6% o'clock, a fire broke out in the stable of Mr. Coleman, in South First-st. near Fourth. The contents were saved, but the building was entirely destroyed.

Late from New-Mexico-Interesting Intel-

ligence.
From the St. Louis Republican, 8th. The Western mail yesterday brought us letters from our correspondent at Independence, and Santa Fe papers of the 9th inst. They were brought to Independence by Mr. F. X. Aubry, whose expeditious trips across the plains have become cele-

brated.

In addition to what is stated in the letter from our correspondent, we have received Mr. Aubry's "Journal," from which we make some extracts.

He left Santa Fe on the 23d April. The Commissioners to locate the boundary between Mexico and the United States were on the Rio Grande, below Don

sioners to locate the boundary between Mexico and the United States were on the Rio Grande, below Don Ana, and had decided to place the corner-stone six or seven miles below Don Ana.

The troops in New Mexico are dying of the scurvy for want of exercise. Up to the present time, it has been the policy not to permit them to follow or punish the Indians, when they have killed our cinzens, and it was in their power to chastise them. It is added that the young officers and soldiers are permitted to lead a life which is ruinous to their health, and many have died. The Apaches, who killed White and Flournoy, have violated the treaty which they made only a month or two ago. They went to Barciny's Fort, ran off fourteen head of beef cattle, and committed other depredations. At that time the Apaches were encamped a short distance from the Fort, an express was sent to Lt. Col. Alexander, to inform him of the facts. Orders were immediately sent to San Miguel for a company of United States Dragoons, under command of Lt. Chapman. They reached Los Vegas in a dark night, and in passing over the mountains Lt. Chapman was thrown from his horse and severely injured. On reaching Los Vegas, the company was ordered to be stalioned around the town, and this is the extent of the punishment awarded for the violation of the treaty.

Goy, Calhoun had so far given entire satisfaction to the people of New Mexico, and it was the opinion that he would continue to do so.

The mail from the United States was met at Pecos Church. It contained information of the rejection of the nomination of Hugh N. Smith as Secretary of the Territory—a matter which will be received with regret by the people of New Mexico, with whom Mr.

Territory-a matter which will be received with regret by the people of New-Mexico, with whom Mr. th has a larger popularity than any other Ameri-

can.
Separate meetings had nominated Capt. A. W. Reynolds and Maj. R. H. Wightman as candidates for Delegate in Congress. There was a good deal of excitonent, and a vast deal of log-rolling, throughout the Territory, on the subject.

Gov. Cathoun has issued his proclamation appoint g the 19th inst for the election of members of the Legislature. A large meeting of citizens was held in Santa Fe on the 22d, Robert. Brant in the chair, at which individuals for the Legislature were monimised. It is stated that the priests in the country were candidates for the Legislature, and they were sure of

or there were three inches of snow in Santa Fe.
On the 29th the company passed five trains of wagons belonging to Mexicans, they are on their way to

ons belonging to mexicals, they are on their way to Mexico to purchase goods.

On the same day they left the Santa Fe road, two miles from Cold Spring, and traveled eight miles by compass. Crossing the Cimarone, they obtained grass, wood and water in abundance, with the view of obtaining a better road. On the 1st, the party traveled until midnight—made 25 miles—saw no water, wood nor grass for twenty-four hours. They traveled until midnight—made 25 miles—saw no water, wood nor grass for twenty-four hours. set during the day on high table land, just as yet as a billiard table, except when they had to go mile out of their way to cross a concer. It was ex-ored three or four miles, and found to be from three four hundred feet deep, and thirty to sixty varis de. They had now only one gailon of water in mip, and were satisfied that he route could be ob-med, and they determined to make for the Arkan-va test as recently.

On the 2d they arrived at the river, their animals having been two days without water. The last day the party had no water to drink, and they traveled through sand and a not sun, and had to drink the

through sand and a not sun, and had to drink the blood of the Antelope.

On the 4th they passed 30 lodges of Cheyenne Indians, on their way to Fort Mackay. Next day, at Fort Mackay, they saw five tribes of Indians assembled there to make peace with Col Hoffman. The tribes were the Comanches, Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Kiowas and Apaches of the Plains. Both sides of the river were crowded with lodges for at least fifteen miles. The principal Chiefs of each tribe were sitting in Council in Col. Hoffman's tent, and the ceremony of smoking the pipe of peace had taken place. Col. Hoffman had acted with prudence and care, and the Indians appeared to be well satisfied with him. It is probable that the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes will reject the treaty—the others will not.

the Indians appeared to be well satisfied with him. It is probable that the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes will reject the treaty—the others will not.

On the 7th, they met the U.S. Mail in charge of Elison, at Big Owl Creek. On the 10th, they passed Young and party at Lost Spring. Next day, they met John Simmons, with Messerry's train of sixty wagons, at Bridge Creek. At 110, they met W.S. Messerry on his return to New-Mexico. Saw Spalding, of Los Vegas, on his way to New-Mexico, with a drove of cows. Beck & Brent's train of twenty-five wagons at Willow Point, and some wagons whose owners were not known.

On the 12th, Mr. Aubrey arrived at Independence in meeteen days from Santa Fe—traveling from Cotton Wood to Independence in two days and one hour—a distance of two hundred miles.

We shall give extracts from the papers to-morrow. We observe that Gov. Calhoun had appointed D. V. Whiting to be Acting Secretary of the Territory, in place of Hugh V. Smith, resigned.

Correspondence of the Republicant.

INDEFENDENCE, Saturday, May 12.

This morning our mutual friend, F. X. Aubrey, reached here, having made the trip from Santa Fe in 19 days.

The mail had reached Santa Fe from El Paso on the 22d April, pringing new, as usual of Indian depredations. Tully and Ferrusans's train was attacked in

Santa Fe in 19 days.

The mail had reached Santa Fe from El Paso on the 22d April, bringing new, as usual of Indian depredations. Tuily and Ferguson's train was attacked in the "Jornada del Muerto," and some of the men killed. Ponsey's train was also captured by them near El Paso—the wagons destroyed, and 500 fanegas of corn, and all the mules taken away.

Maj. Weightman and family are here. Col. Cunningham, Mr. J. Greiner, the poet laureate of the Ohio Whigs, Mr. Smith and lady, the Baptist missionary to Santa Fe. Mr. Barkley, and many others of some notoriety, who will start in a few days on their journey. Col. Cunningham goes out with the troops, of course. Mr. Greiner is the appointed Indian Agent for a portion, if not the whole, of the territorial limits of New Mexico. He will, we apprehend, if Aports from the country are true, have some work to do when he reaches his point of destination. We sincerely hope he may accomplish more than has yet been done. From the material sent by the Government in the military lime this year, we look for much to be done in the way of suppressing Indian hostility, and rendering the lives and property of citizens and travelers more secure. Col. Summer has a reputation.

New-Mexico will now be pretty well represented by the different denominations of Christians—having misseonaries from the Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist and Episcopalian boards. We trust their work of labor and love will not be in vain, but that soon the whole country will feel the infinence for good, even by the presence, if nothing else, of such men as have niready, and are now going thither.

We have had, within the past Iwenty-four hours.

even by the presence, it nothing else, of such men as have already, and are now going thither.

We have had, within the past twenty-four hours, very abundant rains—long looked for, and very gratefully received. The river has risen to-day from 4 to 6 inches, and it is now confidently expected that the annual rise has commenced, as the weather for more than two weeks has been warm, and much rain has fallen North of us. Yours, &c., in haste.

FROM BERMUDA .- We have received files of the Bermuda Advertiser to the 20th inst. We find no additional news since former advices.

METHODIST CHURCH CONTROVERSY U. S. Circuit Court ... MONDAY, May 26.

Before Judges Nelson and Betts. William A. Smith and others against Bangs and others .- Mr. Choate having become sufficently recovered to resume the case it was proceeded The Court room was densely crowded by spec-

tators, a large number of ladies being in the galleries. Mr. C. said he regretted having had to avail himself so long of the kindness of the bench, but hoped he yould be able to requite it by reasonable brevity.

The question presented arises out of transactions of singular and sad interest-one suggestive of many thoughts as to the dismemberment permanently or pro tempore of the Methodist Church, but it is in itself a question of mere property, to be decided by operation of law. The Court would not be greatly assisted, but would rather be embarrassed by an attempt to trace the causes, or speak of the blame or responsibility as to the parties producing it, still less by hearing the crimination and recrimination as to the motives which led to the suit—all that will be done better, perhaps, elsewhere History, which keeps a durable record, even when parties shall have

keeps a durable record, even when parties shail have passed away, will display it. I desire to confine myself to the question before the Court.

Before proceeding any further, I would say, in regard to the immediate defendants, that they have the custody of the property in question, that they received it as a trust to be applied to certain definite characters, and for the benefit of a certain description of preachers, and wives and families and widows of remaining members, under the direction of the General and Annual Conferences, and they have never been directed, so far as they can understand it, to draw a furthing for the purpose claimed by plain-General and Annual Conferences, and they have never been directed, so far as they can understand it, to draw a farthing for the purpose claimed by plaintiff, and must suppose they hold it under the original trust. As to the Commissioners appointed in 1841, they feel that, according to the very plan of separation on which these parties bring their bill, they are directed to pay nothing to plantiff, but on the happening of a certain contingency in relation to the repeal of the restrictive rule, a contingency which has never happened. This is a sufficient excuse out of Court, and for defense here. Whether the Annual Conferences ought or not to have acceded to the matter of the General Conference, is not for defendants to say, but until they have done so, we hold it on the trusts under which, for fifty years, it has been administered, and on the faith of which hundreds and thousands have lived and died, or live and labor still within the bosom of the Methodist Church, and which it is the duty of defendants, on record, to guard till the Annual Conference, or this tribunal, shall say different.

Mr. C. cherished the hope that the church would be retunited. He alieded to the suggestion at the Louisville Conference that something might be proposed whereby it might be recunited—that it might be the same old church again and show with something like the brilliancy of its rising is a hope which he has not relinquired.

He contended that the course of the General Con-

not relinquired.

He contended that the course of the General Conference from 1836 to 1844, as to the slave question, was of a conservative and conciliatory kind—that they had refused to make farther ena-timents as to that question, and in consequence of which refusal some minusters who were in favor of it had seceded

some ministers who were in favor of it had seceded and gone to other churches.

The dismemberment of the church for the reasons given on the day it happened was causeless, needless and deplorable in the highest degree, the zeal and energy of Christians in one generation might have kept it together, and if the thousandth part of the ability which the members of the church possess had been exercised, they might have done so.

Mr. C contended that the whole cause of dissatisfaction on the part of the Southern members was the resolution in regard to Bishop Andrews, and yet that resolution in regard to Bishop Andrews, and yet that resolution was kind and delucate toward him, leaving it to himself whether or not he would yet continue to perform the duties of his office; and retaining to him his position and emoluments. He was nominated by the South and elected by the General Conference, on the ground, agreeably to the rules of disderence, on the ground, agreeably to the rules of discipline, that he did not own slaves, when he had become the owner of such, all that was suggested to him was that he would not continue to perform the

him was that he would not continue to perform the duties of his office.

The regulation not requiring a traveling preacher to manumit slaves where the law prohibited it, did not apply to Bishops. There are nine Bishops, of which the South have six, and the jurisdiction of which extends over the whole of the United States, and the usefulness of a Bishop, while laboring instates not slaveholding, would be impaired by a deviation of the rule, while the preachers are located by the Annual Conferences and it was found necessary that a deviation should be made in regard to them.

The majority of the General Conference of 1844.

The majority of the General Conference of 1844. The majority of the General Conference of 1844, Mr. C. said, in passing the resolutions they did, did not dream of a division of the Church—it was represented to the Conference by the Southern members that the action as to Bishop A, would render it impracticable for them to proceed in the operations of the Church South, and the resolution was to the effect that if they found a necessity of division, it might be acted upon. When the Southern members returned, had any number of them, or even one, exercised their energies for a continued union of the Church, it would have been secured, instead of which they set to work the Annual Conferences in favor of division, which led to the Conference at Louisville.

Conference to have passed the resolution, and it had been acceded to by the Annual Conference, that General Coference had no more power to authorize and order a division of the Church, than has the Congress of the United States the power to do so in regard to the nation. The General Conference grew out of the annual counsel, and had but the same powers, and one portion of whose duty was to take measures to strengthen the union of the Church instead of to destrey it. The Constitution of the Church was formed in 1784, by a body called expressly for that purpose, in a similar way with the Conventions which formed the Constitutions of the United States and the several States, and when its work was done that body reparated and has been seen no more. The first principle of that Constitution was union, contemplating an extension of the Church for usefulness over the whole length and breadth of the land in which its superintendants, through the timerancy of the Church, could successfully pursue their labors in every part. The question as to Stavery was also a cardinal point of that Constitution. The only power which can divide and separate the Church is a convention which must be called expressly for that purpose, similar to the conventian which formed it. Any portion of that Church, therefore, withdrawing from it become secoders, agreeably to the rules of the Church, and have no claims upon its property.

Mr. C., during his remarks, made many beautiful allianons as to the kenedic of union, both as to the Church and to the Nation—it wants but mutual kind-

allusions as to the benefit of union, both as to the Church and to the Nation—it wants but mutual kind-ness and a consideration of first principles, and he hoped far would be the day when the Union would be

hoped far would be the day when the Chion would be dissolved.

He gave, during his remarks, some account of the history of the Methodist Church in this country. It had its birth, he said, and baptism in 1760, in an upper chamber, in a building in New-York. It was somewhat embarrassed by the war of the Revolution, but in 1784 its hymns were sung in the pine woods and dwellings of seven States, and it numbered between 14,000 and 15,000 members. [Now, we believe, near-

Mr. C., in relation to the property, took the ground that in the General Conference of 1844 there was a special agreement which should govern (in case the resolution was valid,) but the terms of which have not been performed, and the secession of the mem-bers, even if authorized, would not entitle them to any portion of the funds without an express agree ment to that effect, sanctioned by a court of compe

ent jurisdiction.

Mr. C. spoke with great eloquence for nearly five

TUESDAY, May 27. The Court room, as before in this case, was early

iled by spectators. Mr. Choate appearing stronger than on the day be-

fore, was early on the ground. He said if from this review of the history of the Church the Court thought the counsel came into existence as purely administrative, the case is ended but if they thought it was at first clothed with the extraordinary power to divide, and if so if it intended so to clothe the first Con-ference it 1868. Every representative body is what the constitutents intended to make it. This is from the broadest to the narrowest body. So I may submit the broadest to the narrowest body. So I may submit it as every where applied that the will of the constituent is the measure of power. I can see no trace of intention to confer power to divide. The original language is, it shall have power to make rules and regulations for the Church previously existing and intending to exist indefinitely. It is found simply to amend an existing feature, to amend the third article of the previous rules. The indefinite future existence is deemed as settled, and the character of the actor is merchy to make rules and regulations for the Church merely to make rules and the character of the actor is merely to make rules and regulations for the Church during its whole life. However broad the power is the general Conference, it is all to be construed at last as administrative power. Administrative power alone was intended to be conferred. Power may be given to an attorney by a partner this, but he is aione was intended to be conferred. Power may be given to an attorney by a partner-ship, but he is not to destroy. A corporation may give power to officers, but not to dissolve it. He hires a servant to enable him to live while he lives. The power to the Conference was to make regulations for our Church, same as power to make rules for our firm or our corporation, not to dissolve or destroy it.

As to the power of Congress, it has power to make rules, they are rules to attend them through a thousand metamorphoses till they become States, but this church was already established.

church was already established.

As to the power of 1792 and 1808, can it be said they were conpowered for destruction! They found no evidence of division, but of unity. Mr. C. read from 2d Bang's History of the Church, as to the power riven to the Conference.

If any doubt remain, it is removed by the language of the restrictions. The explanation is because no power had been dreamed to be given that could be tormented into an idea of division. Men would seem more like coming from Bediam than the representatives of a great body, that would leave another body power to pluck up the noble tree by the roots. The idea is inconsistent. The discipline says they shall not alter the article. They may not so far aiter as to say to bishops, You shall only go to Mason and Dixon's line; that to the Northern bishop they might say. You may go to the line, but you will find no church behind it, and so to the Southern bishop. It is said that in South-Carolina the articles of discipline have already been altered so as to be different from what shown to this Court.

that in South-Carolina the articles of discipline have already been altered so as to be different from what shown to this Court.

As to the Canadian Conference matter, the methodist Church was constituted for the whole United States; it cannot exceed that territory, it may meet on the line another church and shake hands with it, but there it remains, an independent American church. This is shown by the letter of Wesley. Wesley left the old Episcopal Church, and reluctantly conferred power different, but it became necessary. After the Revolution, the Methodist Church was created by American minusters, and could not go beyond the line. They had a right to send missionaries beyond, and in this way the Canadian Methodist Church, by its request, became a part of the compact; it was similar to what was spoken of in 3d Demo, where two different Churches may unite, and afterward separate. The political interests of the two Churches required a separation, and the Church in Canada requested one. When they came here to ask it, the final judgment of the General Conference was that they had not power to grant it, and the action there throws to the winds the power assumed in 1844. It was at that time declared that the General Conference had no constitutional power to grant a separate Church establishment, and declared it to be unconstitutional. The Conference was led to further consideration, and after several days it was discovered that it was not a part of the Church, but a league, which could be dissolved. They resolved that the compact between the Church of Canada and the Unied that it was not a part of the Church, but a league, which could be dissolved. They resolved that the compact between the Church of Canada and the United States is dissolved. That is different from the Methodist Church in the United States, in that there were no successive leagues, but under the Pastoral Letter of Wesley, the Church existed forthwith throughout the United States by an original organic law. They found it was not one Church to be cut in two, but two that were again to be divided. It is in the power of the U. S. Government to end a treaty with England or Austria, but not to dismember the country. They said, if Canada will dissolve the treaty, we will do nothing, but send her, at her request, a Bishop, and assist to organize. I merely aliade to this to show the judgment of the Conference as to its own powers.

quest, a Bishop, and assist to organize. I merely alicide to this to show the judgment of the Conference as to its own powers.

Then as to proceedings of the General Conference of 1844 and 1838. As to former, its proceedings will not be much regarded as to the law. It had assembled in the ordinary way, without any intimation that a question of such transcendent interest was to be brought up—the agitation as to Bishop Andrews required individual repose—instead of that, the Saturday after the resolution as to Bishop Andrews, they cut the Church in two as a person would cut a cuember. There is not a particle of proof that there was any antimation of this thunderbolt out of an unclouded sky. He who bereaves me of my South bereaves me of a priceless jewel. The Court will see if ability did not remain to elucidate such a question as arose. It will see by Ben. Monroe's reports that there was nothing before the Court of Appeals in Kentucky that there was any conflict in other conferences. It was before the meeting of the General Conference in 1848.

The South had gone on and done that act. The

the meeting of the General Conference in 1848.

The South had gone on and done that act. The General Conference would be the one to atjust with the new Church which convulsion and violence had erected by its side. The Church went away, as it were, in the night. If it was deemed regular, would not the united mass of the dismembered fragment have assembled and inquired what was to be done? Allowing the General Conference had constitutional power, they had no right to act in advance. The General Government cannot divise the States, but if a part became dismembered they had a right to settle for the remainder. The foundation of the General Conference was unity, and they were directed to endespite of them, severed, they had a right to nourish unity still.

despite of them, severed, they had a right to nourish unity still.

We also say if the power existed the resolution was on the representation that a necessity would exist for separation, but that never happened. The minority feared a local excitement. The general conference said if you find it, abandon us rather than them. We say they did not find it but made it. If plaintiffs have seceeded without competent ecclesiastical authority, their rights of property did not exist. At any rate they must show that a voluntary abandonment did not lose it.

A sacred literature, among other things, must be provided, and individual preachers commenced doing so, it advanced on its profits, from \$3,000 capital and \$4,000 debt to what it now is. At its origin it was determined to devote the surplus profits to charitable uses, with a view to services, and it has from 1796 to now devoted to a particular purpose, for traveling and supernumerary preachers, superannuated preachers, families, widows and orphans—attaching to members of the Church—my clients are trustees, and it is not a perfect right in any beneficiary, nor is it has a partnership. Its legal denomination is, that it

members of the Church—my clients are trustees, and measure out to each their portion of claim.

It is not a perfect right in any beneficiary, nor is it like a partnership. Its legal denomination is, that it is a right which begins to be acquired as by regulation, but retained only by continuing as members of the church afterward. The right does not depend upon what a preacher has to do, but a right to his beginning and continuing to be a traveling preacher. Whether he carried books or not (and some did not), he is caually entitled as it he did. The preacher did not write nor own the books, but he was told if he worked he should have a right to an interest in it. His right is perfect, if he keeps officially at work to the end. There is not a laborer who carries out milk but might equally claim the original as considered here. Does he not take care of the milk and take "care" of the kine, and yet he gels for his labor his pay. Could a minister who goes to Hermuda claim to hold! If he is expelled he loses his right, or if he is turned into a located preacher he loses his right. The individuals change. The supernumerary preacher is tike a subor-officer with leave on shore, he is hable to be cailed into action any moment. They only serve who stand and wait. Even there is a tie of silver love which the superannuated preacher may perform. The subcr howd may nearly be broken, but his hends, an yet he lifted up and the Church follows him. This makes this Church what it is—small pay, hard work and justice to all men. The object of the Methodist Church is to spread and wake up cloquent tongues as if touched by fire. As to the Carada Conference, it parted not only in peace, but with her. She was authorized to go, but it was a decision wrung from the Conference by a well-defined

with every benediction, and yet she took nothing with her. She was authorized to go, but it was a decision wring from the Conference by a well-defined principle. The decision is, if she secedes from the Church, though with the good wishes of all, there is a failure of membership. Authorized or unauthorized membership is gone.

The Old Church is destroyed, and two new ones constructed on its site. The ship has gone to pieces, they say, and every one entitled to a nail. But to this there are four answers. The General Conference has no power to destroy the Church, and ruise 2 or 3,000 they say, and every one cutitled to a nail. But to this there are four answers. The General Conference has no power to destroy the Church, and raise 2 or 3,000 out of its ashes. Next, it did not assume to destroy, but to authorize a departure, leaving the old identify autoriched. They never assumed to destroy or divide. While it spoke of division of property, they never spoke of division of the Church. All they authorized was, that others, on their own volition, might depart, without blame, but retaining the Church still—or might remain. The case in Monroe, spoke of authority to organize. The Louisville Convention and the plaintiffs in this case, in their Bill, treat the Church as the Old Methodist Church. The General Conference did not only destroy, but took care that the party securing should not claim as a natural right, but there is evidence of keeping the Old Church alive, instead of that, it claims every member as subject to the organiz law of the Society. It left it to the annual Conferences to allow an alteration in the use of the funds, without which the resolutions could not have effect. They did not intend that the seconder should take equally with the one that remains, when the constitution did not authorize it.

If it be that a division must necessarily carry the property out of its use by carrying it to a person not its member, that they had no power to do. If they could not divide th Church without the property they could do neither, and in my humble opinion no great harm done either. If the annual Conferences had acted they could not have given the fund to the retring member.

Mr. C. said he had been too much indulged by the

ing member.

Mr. C. said he had been too much indulged by the mr. C. said be had been too much indulged by the Court to trespass further. He closed by contending that the planniffs have no right to their claim, or that the defendants have done anything by which to cause the difficulty. He is satisfied the Court will act well in the case, and do justiy. The defendants are still the Methodist Episcopa's tourch for North and South. It has thousands of attached members in the slave holding States, and it must be the feeling of every good man that this Church will again, to a certain extent, be reamined the hoped the action of the Court would furthing it is operations. It opens its arms to the whole horsehold of faith. Mr. C. spoke about two hours.

Mr. Wood then continenced his remarks also on behalf of defense. He and he would conducte as much as possible, and consider the facts that have already been fully developed. Plantiffs claim a portion of the timits corresponding with the number of the death of t

ready been fully developed. Plaintiffs claim a portion of the tunds corresponding with the number of
those drawn off Sout. There has been a separation
of the ecclesiastical body, and the question is if that
entitles them to a portion of the property. If there
is anything which should be marked by a spirit of
peace, it is a religious matter. Every thine of this
kind has a deleterious effect, particularly on the rising
reneration, and the Methodist Church, it is to be
teared, will so find it. The Methodist Church is the
largest probably in this country. It was the pioneer
of religion, and carried religion with civilization on
our borders. It is to be regretted that the Southern
members have brought the case into a court of justice when it was in the course of smucable arrangement, which there was a prospect of being effective.
But they have come and must be met. Mr. W cited
cases with a view to show that the claim could not
be sustained.

e sustained. The claim of plaintiffs, Mr. Wood remarked, is en the cistin of plaintins, Mr. Wood remarked, is en-tirely fallacious. They claim as a partnership. This is an erroneous view. They are somewhat warrant-ed in their remarks by the Kentucky, called the Maysville, case, but it was entirely unfounded. I be-lieve they claim on the law of charitable use. Such use is a public use. It is called so because the largest